

LABOR CLARION

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No. 5

Carpenters' Conclave Set For Opening in Fresno

FRESNO, March 1—The pre-fabricated house question will be a major subject before the 18th annual convention of the California State Council of Carpenters, representing more than 90,000 workers in the various branches of the woodworking trades, opening here tomorrow, Saturday, March 2, it was indicated today.

Carpenters' State President Joseph F. Cambiano of San Mateo, here in advance for the annual meeting of the carpenters' State apprentice committee, said that the pre-fabrication matter has been under discussion throughout the State and will be one of major discussion before the convention, the first held since 1944 due to the wartime transportation situation.

Cambiano also said that an extensive plan for a general organization campaign, involving the construction, shop and mill branches of the woodworking trades will be brought before the meeting.

The apprentice committee met today and heard reports on the progress of its work throughout the State. Many of those attending are officials or delegates of local unions or district councils who are delegates to the convention proper.

The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. by President Cambiano, and after brief introductions of local dignitaries, business will get underway.

Invited speakers whose acceptances have been received include: C. J. Haggerty, secretary, California State Federation of Labor; Arthur O. Kircher, vocational, rehabilitation and educational branch, U. S. Veterans' Administration, San Francisco; John F. Dalton, Los Angeles, State Labor commissioner; and Paul Scharrenberg, chairman of the State Department of Industrial Relations.

District Five Miners' Wage Demands Made

PITTSBURGH—The 35-hour, five-day week at the same pay now received for 48 hours and six days was demanded by the wage-scale convention of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, in session here. The delegates emphasized repeatedly that they would support President John L. Lewis of the international union "no matter what his demand will be."

Delegates approved resolutions for more vacation pay and for a renewal of the demand for a royalty of 10 cents for every ton of coal mined. This royalty would be paid by the coal operators into the U.M.W.A. benefit fund.

Fear of rapid mechanization of mines drew resolutions that each mine unit consist of a specified number of workers. Delegates charged that otherwise many workers now employed would lose their jobs.

The convention also urged that the problem of seniority be "ironed out." Veterans, they held, should receive credit for time in the armed services, but they should not replace workers with greater seniority.

About 50 resolutions on mine safety precautions were offered.

Eligible for Jobless Pay

Numerous decisions have been announced over the week-end whereby members of Warehousemen's Union, Nos. 853 and 860, and Shipwrights' Union, No. 1149, have been declared eligible for unemployment insurance because their unemployment was due to the closing of various plants and shops by their employers. These decisions reverse the determination by the Department of Employment that the men were not eligible for unemployment insurance because they were involved in a trade dispute resulting from the machinists' strike.

These favorable decisions and the scheduling of additional hearings involving employees of these plants and many others emphasize the necessity of continued weekly certification with the Department of Employment by all union members now unemployed so that they can remain eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Unions were represented by Tobriner & Lazarus and Irving S. Rosenblatt, Jr.

Leaves for Month's Vacation

Molly Minudri, husband and children left San Francisco on Wednesday, February 27, for a month's vacation trip which will take them across the Nation. A visit to the New Orleans Mardi Gras and looking over Florida's vacation spots will be the highlights of the trip.

Red Cross Drive Starts

San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, with their more than 200 A.F.L. affiliated unions, were lining up solidly behind the Red Cross campaign here for \$1,547,000.

The campaign began Friday, March 1, and will continue throughout the month, but there was every indication that the bulk of Labor's contributions will be made before March 15.

An early check by Frank Fitzgerald, A.F.L. co-ordinator for the Red Cross drive here, revealed that more than 100 locals have pledged wholehearted support. Thirteen large affiliates already have the funds in their treasuries for immediate payment. Others are collecting the funds through assessments, one of the largest unions in the city having pledged \$4 per member. Eighty-five unions will have its members solicited on the job.

Endorsement of the Red Cross was enthusiastic this week by both State Senator John F. Shelley, president



YOUR RED CROSS - STILL AT HIS SIDE

of the Labor Council, and Dewey Mead, president of the Building Trades Council.

Shelley Endorses Drive

"I have watched the Red Cross work throughout the war years," said Shelley, who is co-chairman of the Red Cross Labor Committee. "It has meant life itself to many men overseas. At home it is working among the wounded, the serviceman and the veteran. Its dock services in San Francisco alone give Red Cross a claim on the people that cannot be denied."

"The Red Cross slogan of 'still at his side' speaks for itself because Red Cross has proved its right to that claim," declared Mead.

Volunteer Workers Ready

A last-minute survey showed that the downtown canvass of business firms, large and small, will be completed by the time the drive gets underway March 1. At that time more than 2,000 residential committee workers will start their doorbell ringing. A report by special gifts committee will be ready early next week. Coupled with Labor's participation, these campaign activities will assure every San Franciscan an opportunity to make his contribution so that Red Cross can carry on.

First Red Cross Check

WASHINGTON—One of the first contributions to be received by the American Red Cross for its 1946 fund campaign is a check for \$1,000 from the International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union, A.F.L.

N.Y. Construction Workers Sign Historical Agreement

NEW YORK—Major wage increases for construction workers in the New York area were provided in a historic five-year master contract signed by the New York Building and Construction Trades Council and the New York Building Trades Employers' Association.

Retroactive to January 1, the contract calls for wage rate increases ranging as high as 25 cents an hour for 150,000 or more workers in the 150 local unions affiliated with the council. Workers are also given six holidays with pay each year.

Strikes, Lockouts Outlawed

As a further important factor, the agreement places a ban on strikes, including jurisdictional tie-ups for the five-year duration of the contract. A similar ban on lockouts is included.

One issue—as to whether the employers shall contribute 3 per cent of pay rolls to a welfare and insurance fund, remains unsettled pending investigation by O.P.A. of its effect on prices.

If any dispute arises under the contract, both sides agree to refer it to voluntary arbitration. The agreement consummated many months of negotiation.

A.F.L. Secretary-Treasurer George Meany hailed the contract as "a real triumph for the American system of collective bargaining" in an address at a luncheon attended by vic, union and industry officials.

Frank Fitzgerald, A.F.L.-Red Cross Liaison Man

Among other duties that are placed within the jurisdiction of the president of an organization such as the San Francisco Labor Council is the appointing of persons to represent the San Francisco Labor Council in various civic campaigns. Such a duty was recently concluded when Council President John F. Shelley appointed Frank Fitzgerald to the post of Labor liaison man for the 1946 Red Cross campaign. The choice was a happy one, for Frank is well known to members of the Labor Movement in San Francisco. He was formerly representative of Hotel Service Workers' Union, an A.F.L. affiliate. He is conscious of his appointment and is devoting many hours daily to further the splendid relationship between the Red Cross and Organized Labor. Recently he said that "the work of the Red Cross among members of Labor unions during the war was impressive. The service given to members of families who had breadwinners in the armed forces is something you cannot measure in mere words. The peace of mind given those heads of families in knowing that their loved ones could ask for and receive aid from the Red Cross in time of need cannot be counted in dollars. It is something that goes deep in the heart of man. The same is true in peacetime, for the Red Cross is always 'the willing servant of humanity no matter the station in life, the color or the creed.' Any local union desiring assistance in their Red Cross drive can contact Mr. Fitzgerald at Graystone 0620, extension 23.

Transit Workers Vote Strike

LONG BEACH—Three hundred fifty bus drivers and mechanics of the Lang Motor Bus Company of Long Beach voted overwhelmingly to authorize union officers to call a strike over refusal of the company to negotiate a new contract. J. M. Litteral, business representative of Division 1254, explained the strike might be called any time after receipt of authorization from international headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, A.F.L., in Detroit. The strike vote was conducted at the Long Beach Labor Temple after a meeting of union and company representatives with Mayor Herbert Lewis and other officials at city hall failed to produce an agreement from the company to accept the union's argument that the 1944 contract which ran until six months after the "cessation of hostilities" expired on February 18. The strike was called on January 28.

Red Cross Pamphlets

Ready for distribution are pamphlets issued by A.F.L. Labor League for Human Rights on behalf of the American Red Cross drive. Delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council are asked to take the pamphlets and distribute them to members of their respective unions. They can also be obtained from the Council's offices in the Labor Temple.

Federal Old-Age Insurance Reaches New High in S. F.

Old-age and survivors' insurance monthly benefits in force in San Francisco at the end of January, 1946, reached a new high of 10,719 persons who received \$235,608.15 each month, according to Charles H. Shreve, manager of the Federal Social Security Board office here. Shreve points out that this is an increase of more than 3,000 over the number in force a year ago, and that monthly payments in San Francisco are at the rate of almost \$3,000,000 per year.

While approximately \$26,000 in monthly benefits was awarded in San Francisco during the last quarter of 1945 to 1,065 men, women and children in this area, Mr. Shreve noted that the awards during January have decreased slightly in number and amount. The fourth quarter 1945 marked a high record of new awards for this area and was 58 per cent over the previous quarter of that year. The slight reduction during the month of January is apparently the result of tapering off in retirement of older workers in war industries, according to Shreve.

Retired workers are receiving monthly benefits in 6,010 of the total number of benefits in force, while the remainder of 4,709 is made up of wives, widows, young children of deceased workers, aged widows of workers and aged dependent parents. Lump-sums continue to be paid in a substantial number of cases where no one is qualified for monthly benefits, according to Shreve. During the last quarter of 1945, 525 persons not entitled to monthly checks received lump-sums totalling \$75,286.44. During the month of February, 145 more lump-sums totalling \$23,103.62 were paid.



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State Labor Paragraphs

LOS ANGELES—Executive committee of Los Angeles Central Labor Council following February 18 election is as follows: Thomas Ranford, president; W. J. Bassett, secretary-treasurer; Mae Stoneman, vice-president; Edward Balsz, international representative, Newspaper Pressmen, Local Union No. 18; Norval D. Crutcher, Film Technicians 183; Ralph H. Clare, Studio Transportation Drivers No. 389; C. C. Garnett, Bill Posters and Billers No. 32; Leonard T. Graham, Sheet Metal Workers No. 108; Ray Gulick, Bakers No. 37; John C. Lyons, Plasterers No. 2; Henry B. Mann, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees No. 1277; J. J. Morgan, State, County and Municipal Employees; Joseph A. Spitzer, Provision House Workers No. 274; Susan Adams, International Ladies' Garment Workers No. 384, and E. D. Boyd, Elevator Constructors No. 18.

SAN DIEGO—Charges of unfair labor practices will be filed with the N.L.R.B. against the local Union Ice Company as a result of investigations of operations conducted by Salesdrivers' Union, No. 683. Among other things, it is claimed that the company used coercion on its employees to keep them from becoming members of the union.

FRESNO—Death came to George H. Pylman, 77, on February 18 after a heart attack in his home here. The late Mr. Pylman was treasurer of Hodcarriers' Union, No. 294 and had been a member of the union since 1901, his local membership dating back to 1911.

LOS ANGELES—Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees, No. 93, recently rejected by a vote of 2056 to 717, a proposed area-wide agreement negotiated with the dairy industry. Negotiations will be re-opened soon.

SACRAMENTO—Bakers' Union, No. 85, recently installed Everett Meadows president. Serving as vice-president is N. J. Michels; secretary-business representative, Henry Bartosh, and treasurer of the union is George Squires.

Told to Disregard State Act

BIRMINGHAM—Horace C. Wilkinson of the law firm of Wilkinson & Skinner, Birmingham, has advised Secretary W. O. Hare of the Alabama Federation of Labor that the State has no legal right to demand that unions make an annual financial report to the State Department of Labor. In a letter to Secretary Hare, Wilkinson refers to a letter from the Labor Department calling on local unions to comply with the act, and says:

"I have heretofore advised you that in my opinion the remaining provisions of the Bradford Act are unconstitutional and will be so declared when they are properly presented to the Supreme Court of the United States. I, therefore, advise the Alabama State Federation of Labor and all the unions affiliated with it to disregard the request and refuse to comply with the Bradford Act."

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Constructive Government Plans Needed for Peace

WASHINGTON—Effective governmental conciliation and mediation, looking to long-term betterment of Labor relations, is urged by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, writing in the *American Federationist*.

"Strikes are never welcomed by the public and seldom desired by industry or Labor. But they may be necessary to promote the general welfare and to establish justice for workers. The right to strike is inseparable from human freedom. No genuine democracy will consider outlawing strikes, but ample facilities for helping to adjust issues and problems that cause strikes should be provided.

Collective Bargaining a Necessity

"The recent Labor-Management Conference recommended in unmistakable terms the improvement and expansion of the U. S. Conciliation Service, with provisions for voluntary mediation. The conference emphasized the fact that collective bargaining was the main instrumentality for improving Labor relations. Responsible business and Labor leaders of this Nation made these recommendations. Now it is up to Congress and the Administration to implement them.

"Strikes are currently presenting a serious economic situation, but such situations always adjust themselves. Business cannot stay permanently idle and wage earners cannot permanently stop working. The government should be equipped to offer conciliation and mediation.

Constructive Planning Needed

"The strike crisis should be the occasion for constructive and sound planning by government, so that it may fulfill its responsibilities for long term improvement in Labor relations.

"The Department of Labor, dismembered by the reorganization plan of the 30's and hampered during the war as other agencies usurped its functions, should be made into a department worthy of its responsibility. Such a department should be the keystone in administration planning for better relations and industrial peace."

Rainbow Heads Metal Trades

Ed Rainbow, business representative for Boilermakers' Union, No. 6, was named head of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council at its regular meeting February 18. Rainbow has taken an active part in shipyard labor affairs and is well known on the Pacific Coast. At the same meeting, Secretary Al Wynn was renominated without opposition, as were trustees Ed Sablatschen, Electrical Workers, No. 6; Mario Grossetti, Shipfitters, No. 9, and O. K. Mitchell, Shipyard Laborers, No. 886. Joe Roberts, Shipfitters, No. 9, was returned as sergeant-at-arms. Gus Katsaraky, Steamfitters, No. 590, will be opposed by P. E. Vandewark, Operating Engineers, No. 3, for the vice-presidency. Election will be at the next meeting of the Council.

Award Won in Strike Settlement

AURORA—Wages of 855 employees of the Austin-Western Company, members of several A.F.L. unions, have been increased and a strike against the firm which began November 24 has ended in what Organized Labor here hailed as a smashing victory over Labor-hating manufacturers. A U. S. conciliation service panel recommended an across-the-board increase of 13 cents an hour. Regrading and reclassification will result in raises of as high as 26 cents an hour for three-fourths of the workers. Both sides accepted. All litigation, including an injunction and a million-dollar damage suit against the unions, has been withdrawn. Unions include the Blacksmiths, Firemen and Oilers, Patternmakers and Teamsters.



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Labor Clarion

Action Taken on Bills in State Legislative Meet

(State Federation of Labor News Service)

A.B. 45 (*Tenney*) appropriating \$3,500,000 to operate child care centers to June 30, 1947, and A.B. 7 (*Johnson et al.*), establishing a policy under which these centers are to be operated, have both been signed by the governor. \$25,000 was appropriated by A.C.R. 3 (*Johnson et al.*) to set up an interim committee to study the whole question of child care centers.

No measure dealing with the subject of racial discrimination was considered on the floor of either house. AB. 11 (*Hawkins et al.*) died in the assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy. A.B. 97 (*Miller et al.*) was withdrawn from the Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy and sent to the Committee on Ways and Means by a vote of 41 to 27, but it died there, however, when the latter committee refused, 6 to 10, to give it a favorable recommendation.

A.B. 40 (*Maloney and Lyons*), repealing an emergency statute temporarily relaxing child labor laws, was passed in both houses, and has been signed by the governor.

A.B. 39 (*Lyons and Maloney*), similar to A.B. 40 but apply to the employment of women, passed the assembly but died in the senate Committee on Labor.

Maximum Benefits Increased

A.B. 109 (*Maloney and Gaffney*), increasing maximum benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act from \$25 to \$30 per week for both temporary and permanent disability, was passed by both houses after having been amended so that the \$30 maximum will be continued only until the fall of 1947, unless further legislation is enacted at the next regular session. S.R. 34 (*Ward*) set up a senate interim committee to study this problem and provided \$10,000 for that purpose. Members of the committee are Ward, McBride, Carter, Dilworth and Weybret.

Both houses passed A.B. 102 (*Maloney and Gaffney*), appropriating \$25,000 to the Department of Industrial Relations, to be used in mediation and conciliation of Labor disputes.

Passed unanimously by both houses and signed by the governor was A.B. 15 (*Burns*), appropriating \$175,000 to the Department of Industrial Relations for expanding the apprenticeship training program. Also adopted was S.B. 60 (*Quinn*), appropriating \$75,000 to the Department of Education to be used in connection with the same type of work.

A.J.R. 18 (*Maloney et al.*) memorializing Congress to increase the Federal minimum wage, was unanimously adopted by both houses.

A.B. 56 (*McMillan et al.*) the Full Employment Bill, was defeated in the assembly by a vote of 49 to 23. Fifty-four votes were required for passage because the measure carried an appropriation. Reconsideration fell short of the required 45 aye votes.

Photostatic Recording

S.B. 29 (*Dilworth et al.*), proposing photostatic recording of documents, died in the assembly Committee on Military Affairs. A similar provision was inserted in A.B. 146 (*McCullister*), but the assembly refused to concur in senate amendments to this bill and the objectionable features were deleted in a free conference committee.

A.B. 82 (*Stephenson*), protecting the retirement rights of former employees of the State who are now on the payroll of the United States Employment Service, when Congress returns that agency to State jurisdiction, passed without opposition.

Navy Yard Job Loss

WASHINGTON—More than 15,000 civilian employees of navy yards throughout the United States will be laid off March 21, Navy officials announced. Total civilian employment in yards is now about 136,000.

Union Label Column

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, issued an attractive brochure describing the 1946 A.F.L. Union Label and Industrial Exhibition to be held October 29 to November 3 in the magnificent Municipal Auditorium in St. Louis, Mo.

The last Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1938, was acclaimed to be one of the greatest events of its kind in the history of the American Labor Movement. The St. Louis Exhibition will be held in a larger auditorium. It will be more streamlined throughout.

The union label, shop card, and service button are symbols of co-operation between employees and employers. Only unionized industries are allowed to exhibit their wares and demonstrate their services in a union label exhibition—the entire purpose of which is to prove to American consumers—that everything which is *union* is superb in quality and workmanship.

Mr. Ornburn, who is director of the exhibition, stated, "All trade unionists know that the best way to put more money into the pay envelopes of our A.F.L. members is to insist upon the union label on every article, and the shop card or service button in every service establishment. I believe that management of unionized industry and officials of Organized Labor should take the leadership in obtaining higher labor standards and maintaining the American way of life with peacetime prosperity for all."

D.C. Labor Men Honored

WASHINGTON—The Treasury Department has cited 20 representatives of the Washington Central Labor Union for distinguished services on behalf of the war finance program. Among the awards was one given posthumously to John Locher, president of the central body. His widow received it. The awards were made by Hugh Lynch, director of the District Savings Bond Division of the Treasury. Each of the Treasury medallions for patriotic service is inscribed with the recipient's name. Those awarded the medallion included Frank P. Fenton, A.F.L. director of organization; Fred S. Walker, editor of the *Trades Unionist*, and Albert N. Dennis, conductor of the radio program, *Labor News Review*, and president of the Washington Union Label League.

Warning! That Day Draws Near

Deputy collectors of internal revenue will be stationed in banks and newspaper office lobbies, beginning Monday, February 25, up to and including Friday, March 15, to assist and advise taxpayers in preparing 1945 tax returns, Collector of Internal Revenue James G. Smyth announced. Collector Smyth urged taxpayers requiring advice and assistance in the preparation of their income tax returns to visit a deputy in one of these localities as soon as possible, to avoid last-minute crowds.

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San Francisco Industrial Development for January

Important industrial development is promised for San Francisco and the Bay Area (12 counties) in 1946, as indicated by 34 expansions of existing plants and 44 new industrial ventures reported during January by the Industrial Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Outlays estimated at \$2,631,000 will be expanded for new enterprises while approximately \$2,831,000 will be invested in factory expansions.

Northern California developments for the month are estimated at 61 new plants costing \$5,346,000 and 37 expansions aggregating expenditures of \$2,966,000. New plants and expansions for Northern California numbered 98 and will represent \$8,312,000.

San Francisco accounted for 10 of the new ventures to cost approximately \$330,000 and nine expansions with expenditures of over \$1,542,000, providing 348 new industrial jobs.

Comparative tabulations for January 1945 were: Northern California, 24 new plants, \$2,750,000, 18 expansions \$709,300; Bay Area, 21 new plants, \$2,665,000, 16 expansions \$665,000; San Francisco, nine new plants, \$1,630,000, 12 expansions \$412,000, and 930 new jobs.

United Nations Relief Goods

WASHINGTON—The sun never sets on the sources of supplies for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. The goods range from pigs to penicillin, from blankets to locomotives, and their sources stretch clear around the globe. Brazil gives cottonseed oil, canned fish, soap and millions of yards of textiles. Cuba contributes sugar; Chile, fertilizers; Mexico, fish and clothing; Uruguay, blankets and cheese; jute comes from India; coal, drugs and metals from South Africa; wool and boats from Australia; wheat from Canada; machinery from the United States.

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Changes of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the post office at San Francisco, California, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Red Cross Action at Home

America's first peace-time Christmas in five years was a time of rejoicing throughout the Nation. The Yuletide spirit was dampened a day later, however, when tragedy struck a little mining town in Kentucky.

An explosion at the Straight Creek coal mine near Pineville trapped 31 miners. Of that number, only seven survived the disaster. The other 24 were killed in the mine or died after rescue. Twenty-four wives became widows. Eighty-two children were orphaned.

The Red Cross swung into immediate action as rescue crews fought their way through still-blazing rubble and deadly, gas-filled areas. Volunteers from the Bell County Red Cross Chapters, aided by Eastern area personnel, brought food to the rescuers until efforts were abandoned. Then a survey of emergency needs and long-range relief for the widows and orphans was begun. The bereaved families were interviewed, food and other necessities provided for those who needed them. The inquiry revealed that 60 per cent of the families did not own homes. Red Cross representatives met with union officers and heads of local, state and federal agencies to plan for continued care of the stricken families.

The Red Cross will undoubtedly be concerned with the problem of these widows and orphans for months. For that very reason, this case serves as an object lesson for support of the current Red Cross campaign.

The work of the American Red Cross is not limited to war-stricken areas, nor even to servicemen and veterans.

Disaster can and does strike at home. When it does, help is needed quickly. That help must be adequate, it must be sustained. Good intentions and amateurish efforts, however well-meaning, are not enough.

Every member of the American Federation of Labor has a stake in the work of the Red Cross. Our brothers and sons in the occupation forces, as well as those who have returned, will share in its widespread services. The work of the Red Cross among victims of war and oppression is a source of pride to all Americans. Disaster relief, civilian blood donor plans, accident prevention, home activities and nursing programs are important.

By tradition we are humanitarians. The Red Cross and the millions of people who need its help are counting on us. We can fulfill our responsibility by giving generously to the 1946 campaign.

The Labor Clarion

This publication is the official publication of the San Francisco Labor Council and as such is your paper. The paper is at the service of any A.F.L. union and woman's auxiliary in the city regardless of whether or not they subscribe. The paper depends upon revenue from advertising and from subscriptions from local unions. It seems only fair to suggest that unions who do not subscribe for their members might get together on some plan to subscribe. We need your support and we believe your union membership needs the *Labor Clarion* in this day when it is hard to get Labor views on vital matters. Why not contact our office and discuss the matter? We feel we have something to offer that will benefit all concerned.

Pictureless Cartoon

By N.B.C.'s ISH KABIBBLE

Here's to the happy, bounding flea,
You cannot tell a he from a she;
Both look alike, as you can see,
But he can tell, and so can she!

Wisdom

"The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government."—George Washington.

Our Taxes

By RUTH TAYLOR

There are a lot more people paying taxes today than ever before. And it is supposed to be very funny to joke about the subject in a bewailing sort of way.

I don't find a joke about taxes at all humorous. I just don't happen to think we should joke about something that should be taken seriously.

No, I don't like a curtailed income better than anyone else—but, somehow, reading the great mass of reports of conditions overseas that come to my desk each day, has made me see this in a different light.

Taxes are one of the few ways in which every citizen can participate in the government.

Taxes are a contribution every free-born man and woman can make to the freedom which has given him and her an opportunity to earn a living.

Taxes are an insurance against slavery. They keep the brutal heel of the conqueror from pressing against the neck of any man or woman in this country.

Taxes are a tangible expression of our faith in the democratic processes, in equal justice for all before the law, in the way of life which is evolving for the first time on earth equal opportunity for every man and woman according to his or her talents.

Taxes are every citizen's obligation—laid as fairly as is possible upon every person able and willing to earn his way. Tax-shirking and tax dodging aren't American. It's like cheating yourself—because you, too, are American.

Taxes are the price of liberty. To pay taxes is a privilege, not a penalty. It is a proof of fitness. You should take pride in your ability to earn enough to pay a man's sized tax. Slaves do not pay taxes. Only free men pay them.

That is how I feel. And I don't think I'm different from anyone else. Let's not take this tax-paying lightly.

Let us instead think of the suffering, starving people all over the world—and be glad we have the privilege and the opportunity of paying our own way!

Vet Insurance Opportunity

(Fourth of a Series of Articles Issued by the Veterans' Department of the Labor League for Human Rights)

No pressure is put on a service man at the time of his discharge to convert his term insurance to a permanent policy under the National Service Life Insurance. It is thought that he will be in a better position to make this decision after he has adjusted himself to civilian life and knows what type of insurance he needs and can afford.

Until such time, the veteran can continue the term insurance that covered him during his service for a maximum of eight years from the date the policy was issued. As a veteran, however, he must mail his insurance premium monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually in advance to the Veterans' Administration, Collections Subdivision, Washington 25, D. C., in order to keep his term insurance in force. Such premium payments should be accompanied by identification: name, Army or Navy serial number, policy number, address, etc. No other correspondence is necessary.

Although this low cost term insurance provides maximum protection at minimum cost, it is not permanent. The veteran must decide some time within the eight-year term period upon one of the three permanent policies of the National Service Life Insurance. At such a time a veteran will be faced with the decision of selecting the ordinary life policy, the 20-payment life policy or the 30-payment life policy. While the premium costs of these three forms of insurance are higher than the premiums under term insurance, they are considerably lower than those of similar insurance issued by private companies. The government pays for all operating expenses and premiums are used solely for benefits and reserve.

How soon should the veteran convert his term insurance? That is a question that must be decided by each individual for himself. Many factors must be considered: the veterans' income, his family obligations, his outlook for the future, his age, and health.

If, for example, the veteran has a substantial income now which he expects will be reduced in later years, he may want to convert to 20-payment life insurance. Under this plan, he will pay a higher premium for 20 years, but then he has a paid-up policy for the rest of his life with no more premiums to pay. This policy also has a higher loan or cash value than the other types.

The 30-payment policy operates just the same as the 20-payment, except that premiums are paid for 30 years, and are therefore lower. Straight life insurance, the third type of policy issued by the government, is the least expensive of the three. It, too, has a loan or

Personal Sketches

JOSEPH JAMES LYNCH

Begorrah, there's no more fittin' "borth of a bye" in San Francisco Labor to start the March series of "Personal Sketches" with than the Hibernian known to his friends around the Labor Temple as the "Mayor of Sixteenth Street." Of course, we are referring to Joe Lynch, business representative and secretary-treasurer of Retail Delivery Drivers and Salesmen's Union, No. 278.

A good-natured native son of Irish parentage, Joe consented to the questions on which are based this sketch. He consented between a lull in his duties as business representative. Right at the present time Joe is a busy man; the shortage of sugar, believe it or not, has shown its influence on the welfare of the members of his union. Especially is this true with certain beverage drivers-soldiers. During the war when Uncle Sam curtailed deliveries from stores, Joe's union entered into the campaign whole-heartedly. Now that the war is over and the victory won, the major concern is to get employment for their members and veterans entering the delivery business. A campaign to get customers of all stores to have their packages delivered by members of the union is Joe's concern and he is bending every effort to that end. He has been working as an officer of the union since January, 1941.

As we said before, Mr. Lynch is a native son of San Francisco, having been born in this city on June 7, 1901. It was quite natural that he became a member of a Native Sons of the Golden West. He is entered on the membership rolls of Twin Peaks Parlor. Other fraternal affiliations are: Fraternal Order of Eagles, Laborites, Independent Order of Foresters, Park-Presidio Boys' Club and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. How he does it we do not know; we understand Joe gets around to greet the members of the lodges regularly.

For three years he has been a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and is presently serving the Council as trustee. The monthly meetings of the Joint Council of Teamsters sees him present to discuss the problems confronting his union and to give his views on the over-all problems of the teaming industry.

In connection with his Labor Council work, Joe (and Andy Ahern, Garment Workers, No. 131) undertook the job of helping Uncle Sam's war stamp sales. The two, about three years ago, initiated the sale of war stamps given away at each of the weekly Council meetings. Thousands of dollars' worth of stamps were sold through their efforts, thus demonstrating the whole-hearted effort with which Labor backed the military and naval personnel and the Government of the United States.

A lover of all sports, but especially baseball, claims Lynch's attention whenever possible. His love of baseball was not deterred when he received a broken nose some years ago. He said the pitcher was good and he was not quick enough in ducking. He organized a baseball team of his union and had them entered in the Labor Council League, which operated before the war. His team had one of the finest reverse records tabulated—they won one game and lost nine. That one win was the final game, when they upset all the dopes. The spirit of the man is exemplified when asked about that record. "We had a lot of fun and good fellowship and we always took our losses in stride. It's the game that counts, not the winning or losing," he said. He is that way with his fellow men. Always good-natured, always smiling and all cheerful. The writer has not known him very long, but we have yet to meet him without his smile and his friendly greeting.

"Do not forget to convey to your readers the importance of having them and members of their families insist that their store purchases be delivered by a delivery man; it means employment for members of the union and it will not increase the cost of purchases one bit," Joe said, as we terminated our talk. That was typical of the man, for the welfare of the members of his union is of deep concern to him. We hope our readers will heed his words when making future purchases.

What Next?

A "toy" telephone that really works, run by two dry cell flashlight batteries, will be on the market soon at \$10.95. It will be advertised for use in inter-office communication and in the home as well as a plaything for children.

cash value. It gives the maximum protection for the minimum cost.

Regardless of the type of policy chosen, beneficiaries collect in the same manner. The amount paid is determined by the face value of the policy. The veteran may keep the same amount of insurance as he had in service, or he may reduce it to as little as \$1,000. However, he cannot increase it beyond the maximum held while in service.

Truman's Wage-Price Stabilization Policy

By M. O. TOBRINER and H. POLLAND

On February 14, 1946, President Truman, through Executive Order 9697, announced a modification of the reconversion wage-price policy. The order revises the criteria governing approval of wage increases involving price relief as well as the procedure surrounding an employer's application for price relief and the area of governmental control over future wage increases.

The principal features may be summarized as follows:

1.—*Prices*: The formula allows any employer who has granted wage adjustments since August 18, 1945, to make immediate application for price relief in order to maintain the profits at his average pre-war level (1936-1939). The order also provides that future wage increases (after March 15, 1946) made without prior approval by the proper government agencies will constitute a waiver of any right of the employer to use such increases as a basis for seeking price adjustments for as long as the stabilization laws are in effect. Thus, an employer may not, as heretofore, place an unapproved wage increase into effect and then use the wage increase after a six months test period as a basis for seeking price relief.

2.—*Wages*: The order authorizes the Stabilization Administrator to require Wage Stabilization Board approval of any wage adjustments "if in his judgment such action is necessary to prevent wage or salary increases inconsistent with the purposes of the stabilization laws." At the same time the order gives the Stabilization Administrator the power to specify classes of wage or salary increases which will not require government approval although in some cases they may be used in making application for price relief.

Conditions for Wage Increases

Wage increases may be approved by the recently created National Wage Stabilization Board under the following conditions:

(1) If they are consistent with the general pattern of wage adjustments established in the industry or labor market area since August 18, 1945;

(2) To eliminate gross inequities as between related industries, plants or job classifications;

(3) To correct substandards of living (the Wage Stabilization Board recently adopted an approvable rate of 65 cents per hour);

(4) To correct disparities between the increase in wage rates since January, 1941, and the increase in the cost of living between January, 1941, and September, 1945. (Thus, in place of the wartime "Little Steel" formula of 15 per cent, the order permits increase of 33 per cent over the January, 1941, level).

The order also provides that "all arbitration awards and all recommendations of publicly appointed fact-finding panels with respect to wage or salary increases, shall conform with the standards of this order and the regulations and directions issued thereunder." (If these awards or recommendations are not submitted to the Wage Stabilization Board for approval, the employers involved relinquish price relief claims).

New Wage-Price Policy Uncertain

At this writing the full effect of the new wage-price policy is still uncertain. The executive order is but a first general statement which will be supplemented by specific directives and regulations to be issued by the Stabilization Administrator and the Wage Stabilization Board.

However, it can definitely be said that the new policy broadens greatly the area of government control over future wage increases and restores in large part the wartime wage restrictions.

The two aspects of the order which represent a radical departure from the previous policy are the following:

(a) In providing that wage increases made without first obtaining approval of the Wage Stabilization Board precludes the employer from applying for price relief at any time during the life of the stabilization laws, except as the Stabilization Administrator may otherwise specify, the administration is virtually abolishing free collective bargaining. Rather than making unapproved wage increases unlawful, as was the case during the war for most classes of wage adjustments, the new policy checks unapproved increases by forcing employers to forfeit all opportunity for future price relief. Thus no employer will be amenable to granting any wage adjustment unless the approval of the Wage Stabilization Board is first obtained.

(b) The Stabilization Administrator holds drastic

Deaths in Labor's Ranks

Harter, Harry H.—In this city February 18; member of Boilermakers' Union, No. 9.

Landdeck, Clara Elizabeth—In this city; member of United Garment Workers.

Leonard, Jack—In this city February 21; member and business representative of International Laborers' Union.

Balogh, Alexander—In this city February 22; member of Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 6.

Lundborg, Roy V.—In this city February 22; member of David Scannell Club.

Albera, Giovannina—In this city February 23; member of United Garment Workers of America.

Kennedy, Harry M.—In Oakland, Calif., February 23; member of Bartenders' Union of Oakland.

Risum, Russell W.—In this city February 24; member of International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 472.

Murphy, Alfred—In this city February 24; member of Sheet Metal Workers' Union, No. 104.

Dunn, James—In this city February 24; member of Molders' Union, No. 164.

Fisher, Henry—In this city February 25; member of Building Service Employees' Union, No. 87.

Newman, Walter E.—In this city February 25; member of Teamsters' Union, No. 85.

Phelan, John E.—In this city February 25; member of San Francisco Federation of Municipal Employees and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 6.

A.F.L. Housing Aid Praised

WASHINGTON—Congressman H. S. Baldwin, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, attempted at hearings on the Patman housing bill to shift the blame for the housing crisis to Organized Labor. But he was sharply answered by John W. Snyder, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. He said: "President Green of the A.F.L. has taken a keen interest in the home building program and we are assured of the full cooperation of the unions."

Fact-Finding Bill Condemned

WASHINGTON—Strong condemnation of the pending Ellender-Norton "fact-finding" bill was expressed at a hearing before the Senate Education and Labor Committee by Lewis G. Hines, A.F.L. legislative representative. This bill, Hines charged, would practically nullify collective bargaining and revive the evil of government by injunction. Hines also sharply criticized the amended Ball-Hatch bill which provides for compulsory arbitration, always opposed by the American Federation of Labor as an invasion of the liberties of the Nation's workers.

powers in reserve which permits him at his discretion to require Wage Stabilization Board approval of virtually any wage increases, regardless of whether or not price relief is involved.

Presumably this is insurance against some increases being made which would not in themselves involve price relief but which might cause the stabilization line to waiver by forcing a higher wage pattern.

Controls May Return

The extent to which the administrator will use these powers remains to be seen. However, it is not unlikely that the administrator will place certain industries under the rigid rules of the Wage Stabilization Board in a manner equivalent to the controls now governing the construction industry.

The sum and substance of the new wage-price policy is that the administration apparently intends to revive a considerable share of the Federal controls over the wages abandoned after V-J Day and has liberalized the yardstick which it will use in passing on applications for wage increases. In short, the Executive Order implies that the old War Labor Board, shorn of the disputes machinery, will be brought up to date and re-established in the Wage Stabilization Board.

MAX A. MULDNER

Public Accountant
Labor Union Audits

3004 Sixteenth Street MArket 6260

HERE AGAIN

Bone Dry Shoes

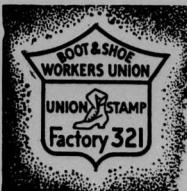
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SAN FRANCISCO



Arbitration Hearings On Rail Workers' Pay

CHICAGO—Two arbitration boards have opened hearings on pay increase demands by 18 operating and non-operating railroad workers' unions.

The boards' decisions will be binding by agreement of both the unions and 130 class one railroads and will affect about 1,400,000 of the railroads' employees.

Three organizations of operating workers—the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and Order of Railway Conductors, unaffiliated, and the A.F.L. Switchmen's Union of North America—are asking \$2.50 daily wage increases.

Hearing their case are Chief Justice Richard T. Mitchell of the Iowa Supreme Court representing the public; Revelle W. Brown, Philadelphia, president of the Reading Railroad Co., for the railroads, and Carl J. Goff, Cleveland, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, for the unions.

Two other operating organizations—the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers—have taken strike votes. They refused to accede to the railroads' request that wage demands and operational demands be considered separately.

A six-man board is considering the 15 non-operating unions' request for 30 cents an hour increase. They are Associate Justice Herbert B. Rudolph of the South Dakota Supreme Court and Associate Justice Ernest M. Tipton of the Missouri Supreme Court, for the public; Ralph Budd, Chicago, president of the Burlington Railroad, and J. Carter Fort, Washington, vice-president of the Association of American Railroads, for the railroads, and E. E. Milliman, Detroit, president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, and Felix H. Knight, Kansas City, general president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, for the unions.

War Is Over — Stop the Killing

(From Washington Daily News)

The people of the United States shuddered when they learned 11,260 Americans had been killed in the 82 days of desperate fighting at Okinawa.

The National Safety Council reports that 28,500 Americans were killed by traffic accidents here at home in 1945.

Those 28,500 Americans did not die in defense of a great cause. Their sacrifice did nothing to help their country. They were slaughtered by carelessness.

There is only one sure way to stop this peacetime carnage on the streets and highways: Enforce the laws against speeding and reckless driving; enforce them by day and night, year in and year out, without politics and without mercy on offenders.

Union Official Dies

Jack Leonard, aged 48, died in this city at his home following a long illness. Death came February 21. The late Mr. Leonard had been active in A.F.L. circles for 15 years and was at the time of his death representative of the International Laborers' Union. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Stella Leonard. Funeral services were conducted Saturday, February 23; interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Gompers Popularized Term

NEW YORK—The term "collective bargaining" was first used in London in 1891 by Beatrice Webb and was promptly popularized in this country by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, says a Twentieth Century Fund survey.

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Run o' the Hook

By C. M. BAKER,
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Leopold Hirschberg, pensioner member, passed away on February 18, following a protracted illness. Mr. Hirschberg, who became a pensioner in 1944, was 76 years old at the time of death. The deceased member was initiated into membership by No. 21 in March, 1919. Originally, Mr. Hirschberg, a native of Latvia, had affiliated with German-American Typographical Union in 1892 and had later been attached to Seattle Union. Funeral services were held on February 20.

When, last week, "Run o' the Hook" expressed the belief that the arbitration agreement under which the strike of Cleveland pressmen was concluded, was to be a "setup" whereby the pressmen would receive an increase identical with that secured by the printers of that city, the "prediction" was 96 per cent correct. Under the "award" the pressmen will receive increases but a few cents a week below those obtained by the printers.

Philadelphia Typographical Union has entered into a two-year contract with the Allied Printing Employers' Association of that city which provides for a weekly wage for commercial printers of \$60 days and \$64 nights. Under the contract the work week will be reduced slightly and there is provision for a one-week vacation.

The San Fernando Valley Times, semi-weekly of North Hollywood, has announced that beginning March 4 it will become a daily, publishing four editions, one each for the principal sections of that Southern California area.

The proposal initiated by the I.T.U. Executive Council to be voted upon at special election April 3 provides for increasing the salaries of two of the four members thereof, Vice-Presidents Taylor and Brown, by 30 per cent—retroactive to December 1 of last year. If adopted by the membership, each officer would, in addition to the increased future salary, get approximately \$500.

Carl J. Schlager, for many months resident at the Union Printers Home, last week deposited a traveling card from Colorado Springs Union, and expects to make the Bay District his home. Schlager, before entering the Home, was active in the affairs of Detroit Union and had worked in many other jurisdictions in the East.

William Harold Carr (Perry chapel) apprentice member, has returned after more than three years in the Army Air Force. "Bill," who at time of demobilization was a first lieutenant, will after a short vacation return to the trade.

According to the Los Angeles Citizen, the Mailers' Union of that city recently, with the assistance of two representatives, both of San Francisco, secured a new newspaper contract bringing the day wage to \$54.37 and the night scale to \$56.87. The southern newspaper reports that I.T.U. Representative Whiting and I.T.U. Special Representative Joseph Bailey were given a vote of appreciation for their services. The mailer settlement followed an upward adjustment of the wage in the existing Los Angeles Typographical Union contract with the publishers, which occurred shortly after the successful conclusion of the negotiations in San Francisco which brought increases of \$13.50 and \$16 (day and night) to members of No. 21, with the same increases being later given to the local mailers' union, a number of Northern California typographical unions, and to other crafts in the same area. Thus again the work of the scale committee of No. 21 has had wide-spread effect and has eased the task of other local unions, representatives and special representatives in securing increases.

E. R. Galloway, who has been living at Belden, Calif., since taking the pension, visited headquarters last week. Mr. Galloway, known to most of the "old timers," was for many years prior to retirement a member of the Gilmartin chapel.

Leonard Sweet, who shortly after release from the Army assumed the foremanship at the Schwartz Printing Company, some two weeks ago suffered severe injuries in an automobile accident. Sweet sustained several broken ribs and a badly fractured arm. It will be some weeks before he is able to resume work.

February 26 will always be remembered by Joseph D. Baird and family. For on that day the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Baird was brought home after 162 days of treatment at Children's Hospital. The little chap, who was stricken by polio months ago, has made remarkable progress toward recovery and will suffer but slight permanent injury.

"Vic" Myers returned to his situation on the Call-Bulletin chapel last week after more than three years' service in the Navy. Fresh from a vacation spent in the mountains, "Vic" confessed that just the thought of work left him fatigued and that in retrospect life in the Navy had not really been "so tough," after all.

Jack DeMille of the Call-Bulletin chapel, following a short vacation after release from the Army, has resumed work on his situation in the ad department.

Two weeks ago Fred Engelhardt, machinist at the Call-Bulletin, was attacked by "Ole Man Flu." Fred was hit hard, but is recuperating. It will be some time before he can resume work.

Opposes Delay in Labeling Dangerous Job Substances

LOS ANGELES—According to W. J. Bassett, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, the A.F.L. will actively oppose all efforts to delay final determination of orders requiring employers to label all dangerous substances used on the job, before the Industrial Safety Board, which held hearings at the State Building.

The council, representing approximately 200 American Federation of Labor unions in this area, engaged in building and construction, metal trades, printing, transportation, clothing manufacture, and all service trades, filed a statement with the board asking "final consideration of the suggestions of management and Labor at once, creation of special enforcement machinery, and prompt adoption of these orders."

Thomas Ranford of the District Council of Painters, president of the Central Labor Body, appeared at the hearing with A.F.L. Attorney Robert W. Gilbert to oppose suggestions by the paint manufacturers to exclude paints from the new requirements for labels warning against poison, fumes and fire hazards.

Union Printers Golf Association

By PAUL E. GALLAGHER

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors was held at the home of the secretary on Monday, February 18. Routine business was transacted. Motion was made and passed that henceforth no more IOU certificates for new balls to winners would be issued by the secretary, inasmuch as a plentiful supply of new synthetic balls are available. Some discussion was developed about this situation, with remarks being made that new balls of pre-war quality would be available about midsummer, but investigation failed to substantiate this information. All present information on the new ball situation is that it will be toward the end of the year, if then, when grade A balls of pre-war quality will be available.

Contacts with the various golf courses upon which we have previously played and others with which we are in contact reveals that playing conditions are getting tougher all the time, and it is imperative that our players show up early and get started on the allotted tee time, otherwise we may get cut off and left in the cold. This correspondent gets no pleasure about having to remind the membership of this, but we must face facts. Also, due to the law of supply and demand, green fees are on the up at all courses, both public and private, and we must grin and bear it, when the standard green fee will be from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Guest fees at many of the local private clubs are double the amounts mentioned, and we will have to consider it a pleasure and privilege that we can conduct our tournaments regularly.

It is reported Luke Lansberry, on leave from the U. S. Marines, was seen playing golf at Sharp Park, in company with Jess Conaway.

Johnny McAndrews, Examiner apprentice, is back in civvies again and we will be looking forward to seeing him out at our tournaments again.

Pat Connolly, a new member, is going to take lessons, and then give the Examiner champs a run for their (or his) money.

Ed Ellis, just out of the Navy, is reported ready to take up the divot-digging pastime again.

Several new address changes were reported to the secretary. If you are not receiving your notices regularly, please advise the secretary, as he may be forwarding the notices to an incorrect address.

Jack ("19th Hole") Tappendorff switched his residence from the Marina district to Mill Valley. Understand he lives only a block from a nine-hole course, so we can look for Jack to be showing the way to the boys again, when he starts practicing in earnest.

Fate dealt Percy Crebassa an unkind blow recently when his car was stolen from in front of his residence. The loss of the machine was bad enough, but we understand Percy's golf clubs were in the car at the time of the theft, which makes everything tougher.

Job Printers Shortening Hours

INDIANAPOLIS—Reporting progress in cutting hours in job printing shops, the International Typographical Union says that of 23,298 members employed in the commercial field, 12,859, or more than 55 per cent, are now working under contracts for a work week of less than 40 hours.

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Mailers' Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Elmer Brown, second vice president, I.T.U., in the January *Typographical Journal* "hits the nail squarely on the head" relative to the dual unionist. Mr. Brown says: "The executive council will carry through its expulsion of those disloyal mailers who tried to use the Mailers Trade District Union as an operating base while they undermined the I.T.U. We shall also rid the I.T.U. of any others who aid the dual unionist. Those rank and file officers who were misled by former mailer union officers and lawyers should straighten out their I.T.U. membership and return to the oldest and most democratic trade union in North America. Organize the unorganized mailer in every printing and publishing establishment should be on the agenda of every loyal mailer union. The executive council is anxious to see greater activity among mailer members. The council has given all possible aid to mailer locals in improving wage agreements. We feel their pay has fallen far behind other workers in the industry. Only recently President Randolph personally responded to requests from Chicago and Cleveland mailers, negotiating wage increases of \$12.05 and \$10.02, respectively. In so far as the members of the executive council are concerned, there is no difference between hand compositors, proofreaders, machine operators, mailers, machinists or other members of the union. All have equal rights, privileges and obligations."

A sick benefit plan paid for wholly by the employers has been secured by the Detroit Allied Printing Trades unions with the management of the *News, Times* and *Free Press*. Under the provisions of the agreement, members in the event of sickness and accident shall receive benefits for a period of 13 weeks, as follows: Employees whose gross earnings are \$70 per week or more shall receive \$37.50 per week; those earning between \$60 and \$70 per week shall receive \$32.50 per week, and employees earning \$56 per week or less shall receive \$27.50 weekly. The agreement which includes mailers, paper handlers, photo-engravers, pressmen, stereotypers and typographers, became effective December 30, 1945.

Endorsements as of February 22: Randolph, 399; Edwards, 55; Taylor, 397; Highfield, 56; Brown, 384; Glass, 63; Hurd, 373; Clemens, 72. For April 3 election: Hurd, 285; Clemens, 41. Miscellaneous, 51. New York Typographical Union, No. 6: Edwards, 57; Randolph, 183; Highfield, 48; Taylor, 187; Brown, 183; Glass, 61; Clemens, 75; Hurd, 158.

Avowed Communists Ousted

LOS ANGELES—Six members of Lodge 311, Los Angeles, International Association of Machinists, were expelled by International President Harvey W. Brown. The men had been found guilty of communist affiliations by a lodge trial committee and Brown sustained the committee's findings. It is rumored that the men will use further appeal procedure of the I.A.M. constitution, and, if not reinstated, the expulsion order will be tested in civil courts the right of a Labor organization to expel members who are proved to be communists by trial committees.

Woll on Health Council

NEW YORK—Matthew Woll, president of the Labor League for Human Rights, has accepted membership on the Citizens' Planning Committee of the National Health Council. The committee will support a program of joint planning for the country's 20,000 voluntary health agencies, stressing co-ordination of health and fund-raising services.

Jewelry Strike Still On

Jewelry Workers' Union, No. 36, is continuing its fight against Shreve and Company. The union is seeking wage increase for workers in the plant of the company as well as a union shop clause in the agreement. The strike action was taken by the union about seven weeks ago.

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Labor Clarion

Working It Out

By FRANCES PERKINS

The post-war period is bringing to light many stories which could not be told during the war—stories of heroism, intelligence, and skill in fighting for moral principles and moral purposes in the midst of the inhumanity of Nazi principles.

Vicar Andre, the pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Church in Namur, Belgium, is one of these gentle but persistent heroes. The informal report about him is written by Captain Harold Saperstein, Jewish chaplain with the American forces, who describes him as a "frail man, humble in demeanor, with a bashful smile." But this young priest, horrified at the inhuman and un-Christian persecution of the Jewish people in his own community by the Nazi occupying forces, risked his life over and over again to shelter and assist in hiding Jewish children and Jewish families, and in helping them to escape when necessary.

He began by helping a Jewish family who had been his personal friends. He gave up his own bed to them and slept on the floor of his study. When it became evident that all of the Jews in the town were in grave hazard he filled his house and hid them. He persuaded local Catholic parishioners to hide the persecuted in their own homes. He provided and carried food to Jewish people in hiding, and kept open the contacts between separated parents and children. He rescued and cared for Jewish children whose parents had been killed or sent to concentration camps. Orphan children he put in Catholic institutions for temporary care, where they were courageously hidden and their origin concealed. The Nazis finally caught up with him and he had to go into hiding himself. He had a good hiding place apparently and took a number of the children with him, where they were discovered by the American troops in the liberation of Belgium.

Later dispatches and reports to Child Welfare International Agencies indicate that very many Belgian families in other towns took orphaned or separated Jewish children into their homes, claimed them as their kin, protected them, and came to love them.

These examples of natural human feeling are again evidence of the good will and co-operation which exists between people of different religious and cultural backgrounds unless prejudice and discord are stirred up by forces making appeal to the lowest rather than the best elements in human nature. The propaganda of prejudice is subtle, penetrating, and likely to approach us when we are least aware of it.

The American Labor Movement has been a generous contributor to the relief of the victims of war and persecution, both in Europe and the East. Many of the trades unions have earmarked their contributions, as was natural, for the use of families of workers, and to be distributed with the co-operation of local trade unionists where possible. Fortunately, they have also specified that their funds should be distributed without regard to race, creed, or color.

This is important in marking the determination of the American workers that they will not succumb to anti-Semitism and will stand with the decent people of the whole world in preventing inhumanities and persecutions of human beings.

(Copyright—Institute for American Democracy, Inc.—1946)

A.F.L. Steel Workers Gain

PROVO—All hourly-rated employees at the Geneva Steel Plant and Keigley Quarry have been granted a 15-cent-an-hour increase in wages, it was jointly announced by the American Federation of Labor Negotiating Committee and officials of the Geneva Steel Company. Approximately 760 employees will receive the increase.

Irvan Cary, chairman of the A.F.L. Negotiating Committee and A.F.L. organizer, said the union intends later on to press for an additional wage increase.

Convention Committee Met

The San Francisco Labor Council's committee on arrangements in connection with the forthcoming convention of the California State Federation of Labor held its weekly meeting in the library of the council on Tuesday, February 26. Several phases of the convention were discussed and progress was reported in other activities regarding the convention. It is reported that it will be several weeks before conclusions are arrived at and a full report rendered.

Chemists are attempting to find uses for cactus, mesquite, devil's claw and many other plants which abound in the arid regions of California.

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Production in S.F.

Increased in January

Employment in durable goods manufacturing industries in California increased in January for the second consecutive month since the post-war low was reached, Paul Scharenberg, director of industrial relations, announced. The number of manufacturing production workers in all durable goods industries combined rose to 222,800 in January from 220,100 the preceding month, reflecting gains in the machinery, stone, clay and glass, and furniture industries. The current level, however, is 60 per cent below the January, 1945, total of 558,700 durable goods wage earners.

Primarily reflecting seasonal contraction in fruit and vegetable canning, factory employment in non-durable goods industries as a whole dropped to 177,700 in January from 180,300 the previous month. With the exception of the food processing and tobacco industries, however, every major group in the non-durable goods division reported employment gains between December and January. A year ago, 191,200 wage earners were at work in non-durable goods industries as a whole.

Factory employment in California manufacturing industries remained relatively stable between December and January at approximately 400,500 wage earners. In January, 1945, production workers in State manufacturing industries numbered 749,900.

San Francisco Bay Area

For the first time since the downward trend began in the fall of 1943, the number of production workers in durable goods manufacturing industries in the San Francisco bay industrial area increased in January, although the level of employment continued abnormally low due to Labor disputes.

From a post-war low of 34,100 in December, the number of wage earners in durable goods manufacturing plants in the area advanced to 36,100 in January. With the exception of the non-ferrous metals industry, every major industry group in the durable goods division gained workers between December and January. The current level, however, is one-fifth the year-ago total of 178,600 durable goods production workers.

As a result of the termination of industrial disputes in the period between mid-December and mid-January, employment in non-durable goods industries rose contrasonically from 45,800 production workers in December to 47,200 in January. A year ago 52,900 wage earners were engaged in manufacturing non-durable goods products.

Reflecting the rise in both durable and non-durable goods industries, factory employment in the bay area manufacturing industries as a whole increased from 79,900 in December to 83,300 in January. The current level compares with the January, 1945, total of 231,500 manufacturing wage earners.

S.F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)
Headquarters Phone: MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p.m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p.m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p.m.

United Undertakers

Established July, 1883

1096 South Van Ness Avenue at 22nd Street
Telephone VAlencia 5100

NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

Purchasing Facts

RENT OVERCHARGES

A decision just handed down by Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman in the United States District Court, San Francisco, affirms the right of the Office of Price Administration to require refunds to tenants of all rent overcharges made prior to July 1, 1944. The Judge's decision was made in the case of O.P.A. versus Jan A. Dropinski, owner of 1339 Stevenson street, San Francisco. Two previous decisions on similar cases have been rendered by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, one denying the right, the other affirming it. Judge Goodman's decision upheld the O.P.A. contention.

NYLONS

The supply of women's hosiery this year will be about 29 per cent below the pre-war level. Before the war, production of full-fashioned and seamless hosiery was about 58,000,000 dozen a year, or an estimated 14 pairs per woman. This year, output is expected to reach about 40,000,000 pairs, or about ten pairs for each woman. Three out of every four pairs produced in 1946 will be nylons. That will mean about 30,000,000 dozen, or seven pairs per woman. The production of nylons will not rise above the current level until 1947, since the capacity of the DuPont nylon yarn plants will not be expanded before the end of this year. Output of rayon hosiery has fallen sharply because producers of rayon yarns have diverted their sales away from hosiery manufacturers. Apparently, they do not believe that rayon hosiery can compete against nylons and they have been supplying other industrial users instead of hosiery manufacturers.

SUGAR

The ceiling price of refined sugar has been raised 1/2 cent a pound and the price of raw cane sugar, by 0.455 cent a pound at the producing and refining levels. This will result in a rise in the retail price of sugar by a little over 1/2 cent a pound. The government's justification for raising sugar prices is that the increase is necessary to insure a continued flow into the country. Immediately after the rise was announced, the *Journal of Commerce* reported that "the acute phase of the sugar shortage in this country will be over in another six weeks, as the 1946 Cuban sugar crop begins to arrive in volume."

Trade reports indicate, however, that the domestic supply and demand situation will not be in balance for another year. This is because European relief needs will absorb a large part of this year's Cuban sugar crop. World shortages of sugar are not expected to be overcome until 1948. Industrial sugar users—now held to 50 per cent of their 1941 consumption—are already pressing for large increases in their allotments. Some of them expect industrial quotas to be raised to 65 per cent or 70 per cent in the second quarter of the year, and to rise to as much as 90 per cent in the last quarter.

Rations for consumers will probably be raised, since supplies for the United States will be 1,100,000 tons higher than in 1945. But it is not expected that rationing will be ended until early in 1947—and price control will be maintained until at least the middle of next year—provided, of course, that Congress renews the price control law.

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2980 SIXTEENTH STREET, Below Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 844 Market, 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quon, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).

All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeyman Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hair-

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Corncie Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 - 16th St.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., Manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
"Time" and "Life" (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

Dressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

Story of Shelley's Disability Bill

(State Federation of Labor News Service)

Final adoption of S.B. 40 (*Shelley et al.*) establishing a system of disability insurance under general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act was the outstanding event of the last week in Sacramento's legislative session. This has been hailed as the most important piece of social legislation to be enacted in California in almost a decade.

This bill, of which Governor Earl Warren was an active proponent, may receive his signature before this issue of the *Labor Clarion* reaches its readers. In 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature the bill will become a law. Under its provisions benefits will become payable not more than one year after that date, and may be available sooner if the Federal Social Security Board can be prevailed upon to transfer the necessary funds to put the law into operation.

\$10 to \$20 Weekly Benefits

The 1 per cent employees' contributions now collected for unemployment insurance will be segregated under a special fund and will be used partially to compensate eligible applicants for loss of wages due to illness or accidents not covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. Individuals eligible for unemployment insurance will, generally, likewise be qualified for disability benefits. The amounts to be received will range from \$10 to \$20 per week, and the maximum period of eligibility will reach a maximum of 23 weeks. Exception to this will be the case of a worker unemployed part of his benefit year because of loss of job and for another part due to disability, in which event such a worker may receive payments up to a maximum of approximately 35 weeks for the combined categories of unemployment. No benefits will be paid for the first week of any period of disability, but each full week thereafter will be compensable. No payments will be made however, for pregnancy.

Private disability compensation plans operated by employers will not be excluded if an employer and a majority of his employees prefer such a plan. Such projects, however, must be approved by the Department of Employment and no such approval may be granted until

Cal. State Library
Capitol Bldg.

Type Err. Corrected

An additional bill, S.B. 58 (*Shelley*), making money available to put the Disability Act into immediate operation if the Federal Social Security Board will make the necessary transfer of funds, was enacted. A.B. 58 (*Lyons, et al.*), which was identical with S.B. 40, was adopted as amended to correct a typographical error in the Disability Bill.

it is determined that the benefits under the new plan will be greater and the cost to the employees not more than under the State plan.

Since the inception of the unemployment insurance system in California, wage earners have contributed 1 per cent of their wages for which they have received no benefits whatsoever. Only three other States besides California require employees' contributions. In all other States employers finance the unemployment insurance fund, and in several of these States benefits to employees are greater even than those received by California workers.

Experience has amply and convincingly demonstrated that employees' contributions are no longer needed in California to maintain the solvency of the fund. The enactment of S.B. 40 will assure workers who in the future suffer loss of wages because of extended illness, benefits that will be extremely helpful in meeting current living expenses.

Won After Sharp Skirmishes

Only after numerous sharp legislative skirmishes was S.B. 40 enacted. Senator Shelley and representatives of the California State Federation of Labor spent many hours in conference with opponents of the measure in an effort to work out a bill which would be generally acceptable to everyone involved, including Labor, employers and insurance companies.

Amendments were subsequently offered to the Assembly Committee on Finance and Insurance, where former differences had been resolved, by the California Medical

Association, the C.I.O. and dissident employer groups. Some of the proposed amendments would have emasculated the bill, others aimed at delaying the progress of the measure, and the balance was calculated to upset compromise agreements previously reached. This gerrymandering was successfully overcome by the proponents of the measure.

C.I.O. Did Not Assist

Especially inexplicable were the efforts of the California Medical Association and the C.I.O., as neither of these groups had participated in the drafting of the measure, or had sat in during conferences in which differences of opinion were resolved, although each of them was welcome. The C.I.O. did not make the slightest effort to help in the passage of the bill and the California Medical Association was openly hostile.

After the Committee on Finance and Insurance had rejected the amendments of both these groups, they persisted in furthering their sabotaging proposals on the assembly floor, where they were effectively defeated by the leadership of Assemblyman John C. Lyons of Los Angeles and Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney of San Francisco. The C.M.A. sought to gain time to lobby for defeat of the bill by inserting innocuous amendments which would have necessitated reprinting of the measure before further action could be taken.

The motives of the C.I.O. were apparently political. Bitterly opposed to the re-election of Governor Warren, representatives of this organization were willing to kill the disability bill rather than allow the governor to obtain credit for its passage. Not being able to oppose the measure openly, they camouflaged their efforts by contending the bill was not good enough. Had their amendments been adopted, any chance of passage of this bill would have been precluded.

In the senate where the bill went for concurrence in amendments, bad faith on the part of at least one of the employers' groups which had participated in the compromise draft was exhibited in an effort to block concurrence. This was defeated, 26 to 10, under the able leadership of Senator Shelley and the bill was sent to the governor.

Machinists Defeat C.I.O. Northwest Airlines Vote

WASHINGTON—The Air Transport Division of the International Association of Machinists has won an election as bargaining agent for mechanics and ground crew personnel on the Northwest Airlines, one of the transcontinental airways, over the C.I.O. United Auto Workers by 65 per cent of the vote, Harvey W. Brown, international president of the I.A.M., announced here.

In a system-wide election under the Railway Labor Act, the Machinists' Union won by 499 to 272 for the U.A.W.

National Airlines operates from Portland and Seattle to Chicago, Detroit and New York, with headquarters at Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is the seventh airline on which the machinists' union has won recent National Mediation Board conducted elections (including United, Eastern, T.W.A., Northeast, Colonial, and National).

Casket Workers' Progress

BURLINGTON—One hundred per cent unionization of the Nation's casket industry looms closer with the Upholsterers' International Union affiliation of employees of the Embalming Burial Case Co. The day following the workers' first appearance at a meeting of Furniture, Casket and Production Workers' Local 1860, the management gave them a 10 per cent raise coupled with an exhaustive report on its views toward unions.

State Civil Service Exams

March 21—Assistant supervising institution cook, \$200 month; meat cutter, \$170 month, and assistant machine parts storekeeper, \$160 month.

March 23—Cannery inspector, \$200 month, and barber, \$170 month.

Applications should be filed 15 days before date given above with State Personnel offices in Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Francisco.

A Good Income Tax Suggestion

Have your Return made by a Tax Accountant permanently in the business. Errors are costly when a mistake of \$100.00 cost you at least \$23.00. If you lost time you will have a Refund and your Refund check may be speeded up by a properly prepared 1040 filed early.

CALIFORNIA BUSINESS SERVICE

San Francisco, 504 Van Ness Ave., UNderhill 9695
Oakland, 1410 Webster
Richmond, Room 5, 629 MacDonald, Richmond 6853

In Case You're Interested

An agreement to sponsor Apparel City's central auditorium and a long-term lease on an adjacent three-story business building have been signed by Celanese Company, Inc., nationally known textile firm. The auditorium has been planned to have a seating capacity of more than 1000 and will be fitted with the most up-to-date equipment. It will be officially known as Celanese Auditorium.

A rally and entertainment will be held at the auditorium of the Jewish Community, Presidio and California, on Sunday, March 3, at 3:30 p.m. The purpose of the rally is to publicize the petition drive for the Fair Employment Practices Act.

The Federal Communications Commission in Washington has granted a permit for construction of a frequency modulation (FM) radio station in San Francisco to local station KSFO. The application granted is for 40,000 watts and was filed in 1940.

Construction on towers to house the Oswald Photo Patrol has started at Bay Meadows. The towers will afford complete coverage by cameras which will give a complete moving picture of each race.

The 143rd anniversary of Robert Emmet will be observed by the United Irish Societies on Sunday afternoon, March 3, at the band concourse and at the Emmet statue in Golden Gate Park.

Army doctors have requested the Irwin Memorial Blood Bank to supply transfusions every other day, if not daily, for Sgt. Russie C. Sanders, leukemia victim. San Franciscans are urged to phone WALnut 5600 for an appointment to donate blood.

During the past six years, use of lemons as a remedy for colds increased 152 per cent, according to the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

**JULIUS S.
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FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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Mrs. J. S. Godeau

Vice-President
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41 Van Ness Avenue
near Market Street
Phone HEmlock 1230

New York Bakery Union Win Wage Increases

NEW YORK—The strike of 500 members of Local 1 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union against nine roll and cake bakers ended February 17 with the signing of a contract in the offices of Walter Gordon Merritt, attorney, at 40 Wall street. The contract provides wage increases of \$5.75 a week for bakers, with a further increase of \$2.75 a week at the end of a year with the same bakery. Packers, porters and other employees will receive an immediate increase of \$4.50 a week and an additional \$2 for the second year.

Shopcrafts Win Court Verdict

WASHINGTON—Railroads cannot deprive employees of the benefits of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act by farming out work to "dummy" private corporations, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia decided. The case involves the Dispatch Shops, Inc., a corporation set up by the New York Central to operate its big freight car shops in East Rochester, N. Y.

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